

# Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME XI.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., February 18, 1846.

NO. 4.

## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

BY  
W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.  
NEW TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum in advance—\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

Any person procuring five responsible Subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year, gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 37 1/2 for each continuance. Those published monthly or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

### Joseph Abney.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Has removed his office to the first door on the right, in the Second Story of Presley & Bryant's Brick Store. Jan 21

### W. H. ATKINSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
May be found in his Office, opposite Compt's Hotel. January 7

The undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of Law and Equity for Edgefield. One or the other will attend the Courts at Abbeville, Barnwell and Newberry.

Office at Edgefield S. C.  
N. L. GRIFFIN,  
M. L. BONHAM.  
Jan. 27 1846

The friends of Col. JOHN QUATTLEBAM announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next election.

Sep 3

We are authorized to announce GEORGE J. SHEPARD as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next election.

Dec. 48

The friends of EDMUND MORRIS, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the next election.

Nov 6.

The friends of SAMUEL B. MAYS announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector at the next election.

Oct. 30

We are authorized to announce M. GRAYMAN, Esq., as a candidate for the Office of Edgefield District, at the next election.

Feb. 7

The friends of Lieut. JAMES B. HARRIS, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the next election.

Jan. 10

We are authorized to announce MARSHAL R. SMITH as a candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

Dec 24

The friends of Maj. S. C. SCOTT, announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

Nov 6.

We are authorized to announce LEVI R. WILSON, as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector at the next election.

Feb. 26

## To the Independent Voters of Edgefield District!!

Fellow Citizens:—Contrary to the advice and wishes of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector, and solicit your suffrages. If elected, which I do not expect to be, I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities.

JOHN J. McCULLOUGH.  
September 10

## WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.

I would inform my friends that I have removed my Store to the large and splendid Warehouse, No. 88, Third, near Market Street, where I am prepared to furnish my friends and customers, not only my own popular

### FAMILY MEDICINES.

but also with every description of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Essential Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, &c., in fact, every thing usually kept by Wholesale Dealers. Having made my purchases wholly for Cash, and from first hands, I am enabled to execute orders, by the package or otherwise, at as low prices, as Pure and Unadulterated articles, can be obtained at any other establishment in the Union.

Druggists, Physicians, Manufacturers and Dealers are invited to call and examine my stock before they make their purchases.

DAVID JAYNE.  
No. 88, Third, near Market Street.  
Philadelphia, September, 1846. 3m 51

Scarpa's Compound Aconitic Oil, for the cure of DEPRESSION.  
Just received, and for sale by  
J. D. TIBBETTS.  
Dec. 10

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Correspondence of the Char. Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

You have probably noticed the rumors in the Northern papers, and even in the National Intelligencer, that negotiations on the Oregon question had been resumed. It has even been stated that Mr. Packenham had made a proposition to settle the question, according to the suggestion of the London Times of the 2nd January. I am sorry to say that there is not the least foundation for it. Mr. Packenham has made no overtures, and the negotiation has not been resumed. This I have taken the pains to ascertain from the most authentic quarter.

I doubt whether the President will respond to the calls made by the two Houses, for the correspondence which has taken place between the two governments, on the Oregon question, since his annual message. He has had no advice except some letters from Mr. McLane, and those, it is believed, do not relate to any official communication between him and the British Government on the subject. Still, it is hoped, rather than believed, that the British government will make some overtures of a conciliatory kind, either before or after the notice.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Ky., now acting as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, on the Oregon question, is, according to rumor, to have command of the new regiment of mounted riflemen.

February 5.

We have had a day of some interest in the House. Much agitation seemed to prevail in the Hall this morning in consequence of the various conflicting rumors as to the condition of the question between the two Governments, and the movements supposed to be making in regard to it. In addition to this, it was the general opinion that it was time for the question to be taken in the House, as no business could be attended to while it was pending.

A motion was made that all debate be stopped at 3 o'clock on Monday next. An attempt was made to lay this motion on the table and failed. The resolution was carried by a decisive majority—109 to 87. In consequence of the great number of members who still wish to speak, it was ordered that the House should meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the question should be taken.

Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, a whig member, made a very able speech against the notice. In the course of Mr. G's remarks he adverted to the rumor that negotiation had been resumed on the Oregon question between Mr. Packenham and Mr. Buchanan. He would ask the Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations whether his statement made by him, as an early stage of the debate, that the negotiations were at an end, would now be repeated? Mr. C. J. Ingersoll replied in substance, that he believed that very recently some correspondence had taken place between the British Minister and this Government, the whole of which would be laid before the House very shortly.

Mr. Rhett obtained the floor, but it was claimed by Mr. Woodward, of S. C., on the ground that his colleague Mr. Rhett, had spoken before on this question, and was not entitled to speak again, under the rule. Mr. Rhett stated, however, that he had not spoken on the Resolution in the Committee, but on the Bill while it was before the House. Mr. Rhett was not prepared to go on, having left his papers at home, but he was willing to give the floor to any gentleman who might be ready. Mr. Yell proposed that, as there were so many who were anxious to speak, and had not spoken at all on the subject, the candidates for the floor should put their names into a hat, and draw for precedence.

As soon as it was attempted to take any question, it was found that the house was without any quorum. After a long struggle and much confusion, and twice taking the yeas and nays, the House being still without a quorum, adjourned, having occupied two hours in trying to adjourn.

No business of importance was transacted in the Senate today.

February 6.

The Senate was not in session today. The House met at 10 o'clock this morning. Scarce twenty members present when the hour arrived.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved that the reading of the Journal be suspended. A motion was made that the Journal be read.

The speaker said it could not be read while so few members were in their seats.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and in order to bring members within the bar and give them time to take their seats, the yeas and nays were called. The motion was lost. Yeas 3, noes 71.

The Journal was then read, after which the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tibbatts of Ky. in the chair and the debate on the question of notice was resumed.

Mr. Rhett of S. C., said he was entitled to the floor, but as members had objected to his speaking he would yield it.

Mr. J. Davis, of Miss. then obtained the floor, and made a short speech against the notice, but in favor of our title to the whole of the territory which he desired we should obtain possession of by establishing a territorial government over it without regard to Great Britain or any other power. If war came the South would be ready to take her share of it without counting the cost.

Mr. Geo. S. Houston, of Ala., was the successful candidate for the floor, and spoke for an hour in favor of the naked notice and in favor of establishing a territorial government and taking possession of the country at the expiration of twelve months after the notice is given. He contended that the question must be speedily settled or it would inevitably involve us in a war at no distant day.

Mr. Cathcart, of Indiana, was next the lucky one out of a host of competitors, and addressed the House at length in favor of notice, in favor of our claim to the whole of Oregon, and in favor of all ultra measures.

Mz. Martin, of Tenn. (who represents Mr. Polk's district) then obtained the floor and expressed his determination to vote for the resolution of notice as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means—but failing in that he would go for it in any of the various other forms in which it has been proposed. In the course of his remarks he said that the venerable gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Adams) has mistaken the character of James K. Polk, when he said that he would back out from the position he had taken on this question.

Mr. Adams explained that the gentleman misapprehended his remarks on a former occasion. He had said that if this country pushed her rights as she ought to do, Great Britain would yield—but even if she did not, he was rather of the opinion that war would be averted in the last extremity by the backing out of the President.

Mr. Martin said that he was glad that he had misapprehended the gentleman, and proceeded in a speech which kept the H. in a roar for a full hour.—Mr. M. belongs to the "Chipman" school, and fairly out Chipman's Chipman.

### Correspondence of the Balt. American

February 6.

The public here, including the great body of the members of Congress, are greatly disappointed at not receiving a message from the President of the United States, communicating the additional correspondence called for by the two Houses of Congress.

The nature of this correspondence has given rise to a great deal of discussion, and rumors are many as to the principles embodied in it. The best authenticated of these rumors are that Mr. Packenham has requested the Secretary of State to withdraw the last letter submitted by him and dated the 30th August. The letter withdraws the offer of compromise proposed in a previous letter. Mr. Packenham also proposes to withdraw his letter declining the offer of compromise. This is one report.

Another is that the British Minister offers again to submit the question to arbitration, the powers to arbitrate to be selected by the United States, either from the crowned or uncrowned heads. Another rumor is that Mr. Packenham proposes the 47th degree of latitude as the basis of compromise—this country to allow England, as she now has, the free navigation of the Columbia river, and England to give us the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Telegraph writes: "On Saturday last, Mr. Packenham addressed an official communication to the Secretary of State, embodying a proposition from the British Government, to submit the contending claims for the Oregon territory to arbitration—leaving, as I understand, the selection of the umpire with the President of the United States. A Cabinet Council was immediately convened, and a formal rejection of the proposal was agreed upon and transmitted to Mr. Packenham. This is the information, as I have it."

from a quarter which it would be improper for me to disregard."

### IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday last, a message was received by the House of Representatives from the President, covering an important correspondence as follows:

1st. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Polk.

2d. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, dated Dec. 13, and asking the meaning of war preparations.

3d. A letter from Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan, dated January 3, stating that he had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, who assured him that the war preparations of England had no reference to American affairs—believes Lord Aberdeen is sincere—still thinks it possible that hostilities may come—in which England would be prepared to deal powerful blows against the United States.

4th. A letter from Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated Dec. 27, proposing arbitration.

5th. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Packenham, dated Jan. 31, declining arbitration—yet cherishing the hope that the difficulties may amicably be settled by negotiation.

6th. Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan dated Jan. 31, stating that he will send the answer of Mr. Polk, transmitted by Mr. Buchanan, to the British Minister in London.

7th. Another letter from Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated January 16th, in which he argues the question of arbitration, controverting Mr. Polk's objection to arbitration—declaring that England has rights in Oregon. He asks, whether the United States Government is willing to submit to arbitration their claim to the whole territory of Oregon.

8th. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Packenham, dated Feb. 6, declining his last proposition for arbitration, and stating the reasons why.

The receipt of the message caused a deep sensation in the House, and a reading of the correspondence was listened to with deep interest.

After the telegraphic despatch received in Baltimore, the substance of which is given above, there was nothing done except speech making. The House was still in session when the cars left Washington for Baltimore at 5 1/2 p. m.

The following is a more full abstract of the letters between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Packenham, than is given in the telegraphic despatch:

On the 27th December, Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan—proposes to submit the question of equitable division of the Territory on the Northwest to arbitration by some friendly sovereign or persons.

On the 31st of January, Mr. Buchanan answers that this form of submitting the proposition, viz: for an equitable division, without regard to title is inadmissible, because it is the title of Great Britain which is denied.

On the 6th of January, Mr. Packenham says he has received Mr. B's letter and will send it to his Government.

On the 16th of January, Mr. Packenham writes that he has taken Mr. B's despatch of the 3d of January into consideration again, and asks, supposing that his government submit the matter of title also to the arbitrator, and the arbitrator decides that there is no title in either party—will the United States Government then allow the arbitrator divide the territory?

In the same despatch Mr. P. also suggests that there are other modes of arbitration besides reference to crowned heads.

On the 4th of February, Mr. Buchanan replied and says that this Government cannot allow that their title to the Territory is a matter for arbitration.

The N. O. Picayune has a letter from Mexico by the way of Pensacola. We make the following extract:

You have probably heard that Yucan has declared its independence, and adopted a flag, with a central blue stripe, containing five stars. The Santa Anna party is growing stronger every day in Vera Cruz. It is confidently asserted that if he were to make his appearance at this time, he would be supported by an immediate pronouncement. It is thought that the revolutionary Government will not, therefore venture to weaken their force on the sea-board by sending any military or naval detachment against the rebellious Yucatanos.

The patriotic professions of Paredes are only bounded by the copiousness of the Spanish language. He declines receiving the salary of President ad int., and only draws his pay as General of

Division of the army. He has also allowed Herrera \$1000 on account of what was due him—as he is known to be very much embarrassed—a proof of honesty somewhat unusual on leaving office in Mexico.

### ALABAMA—MR. YANCEY.

A very curious kink in the legislation of Alabama comes to our notice in the last papers from that State, which we beg some of our contemporaries there to expound to us. What can be the law of Alabama on the subject of Duelling?

Yancey's affair with Clingman is familiar to the public. The duel was fought near Washington and grew out of the debates in the House of Representatives. Now it appears that a special bill has passed both Houses of the Alabama Legislature to relieve Mr. Yancey from the disabilities incurred by that duel, and that it has been vetoed by the Governor. A paper, to which we cannot now refer, speaks of this act of Mr. Yancey's as a penitentiary offence under the laws of Alabama. This, however, is altogether incredible. The jurisdiction of a State is limited to its territory, and cannot extend to acts begun and consummated in other States. The furthest extent Legislation has yet gone or can go, without the most flagrant violation of the first principles of personal right, is to make the sending or receiving of a challenge, or leaving the State with intent to fight a duel, a criminal offence. This is the law of New York, and under it Col. Webb was tried and convicted for fighting with Marshall. But if a N. Y. Member of Congress should fight a duel in Virginia on a quare originating in Washington, he could not be touched by this law. The Alabama paper must be therefore in entire error in supposing Mr. Yancey amenable to the Courts of that State.

As to the "disabilities," that is another affair. In this State it has been much urged of late, to make such change in our law as would disable men from holding office who should fight duels; and this was to be effected by prescribing as part of the oath of office, a declaration that the person had not been since the enactment a party to a duel. And this would cover the case of a duel fought out of the State as well as in it. We suppose that the law of Alabama to be something of this kind. But it cannot affect Mr. Yancey in his present position. Whatever qualifications or disqualifications a State may prescribe for her own officers, she can prescribe none for Members of Congress.—Char. Mercury.

### A TALE OF SORROW.

Names and places might be given, were it necessary, in verification of the following facts: A man of standing and property, named Major William W., of Connecticut, was blessed with a family of kind, intelligent, obedient sons. Two of them—the eldest and best beloved—early received each his portion, and took their several ways to distant portions of the country, intent upon establishing themselves in the world, and carving out their own fortunes. They were each possessed of an excellent common school—Connecticut common school—education; and were well calculated to "make their way in the world."

They departed with a father's and a mother's blessing resting upon them, and were remembered, with tears and earnest hopeful supplications before the throne of mercy, ere their first day's journey was ended.

A period of nine years rolled rapidly by, and among the innumerable changes wrought during that time, was the removal of Major W. from the land of steady habits—glorious, fondly remembered, ever loved, Connecticut,—to the "Far West"—a comprehensive term, which means any locality between Western New York and the Pacific Ocean.

He was a man of sterling character; a true New Englander; perversing, honest, shrewd, and withal a little ambitious. The major dabbled much in politics, and being a good practical writer and speaker, in a year or two revolutionized the county in which he settled. Gratitude and political power rewarded him first with a seat in the State Legislature, and second with the sheriffship.

A better sheriff than Major W., that county had never been favored with. During the first year of his administration, the salutary effects of his perseverance and good counsels were seen and felt.

During the second year of his official life, a notorious vagabond, known throughout the county, as Bill Winchelsea, alias Caulkins, alias Ford, and a half a dozen other assumed names, after a long

course of petty crimes, repeated convictions and escapes, was at length charged with the perpetration of a foul murder. A widow, who resided a mile or two from the county town, and who was reported weakly, was found, early one morning in June, lying upon the floor of her barn, a few rods from her house, with her throat cut and her body awfully mangled with an axe. It was known that Winchelsea had been at the house late the evening previous, and that he declared he would lodge there that night. Soon after the murder was discovered, search was made for him but he could nowhere be found. Suspicion naturally settled upon him, and the hue and cry was every where given.

Sheriff W. sent out his deputies and a strong posse, and accidentally receiving information which led him to believe the murderer had fled down the Mississippi, he set out in hot pursuit. He traced what he believed to be the "trail" of the miscreant down as far as St. Louis, and there lost it entirely, and gave up the chase as fruitless. As he was preparing to return, he was taken suddenly ill of a fever, and for many weeks lay in a half delirious and very critical state. At the end of that time he began to convalesce, and ere long recovered so far as to be able to return home.

During his absence Winchelsea had been apprehended, tried and convicted, upon proof so positive, that the jury found a verdict of "guilty of wilful murder" without leaving their box, and sentenced him to the ignominious death of the scaffold.

Major W. reached home on the day appointed for the execution. Being yet feeble, he begged to be relieved of the painful duty of hanging the poor wretch, and it accordingly fell upon one of his deputies.

The hour fixed upon for the dreadful murder which the law has legalized came round. At that moment a messenger arrived to inform Major W. that the deputy had fallen upon the scaffold in an apoplectic fit, and that the execution stood his arrival. There was no alternative. The Sheriff, though weak, felt it to be his duty to promptly obey the summons.

In a few minutes a rolling, heavy fog, and an unusual commotion in the ranks of the multitude gathered to behold the shameful death of a fellow creature gave evidence of the arrival of the sheriff. The culprit was dressed for the grave, the fatal rope encircled his neck, the cap, drawn over his face by the deputy before the fit took him, at his request, remained as it had been adjusted. A brief prayer was offered up to God in behalf of the poor wretch, whose last minute had come. The clergyman and the sheriff bade him farewell. All things were ready. The vast crowd were hushed to breathless silence. With a sudden movement the sheriff cut the cord, the drop fell, and the murderer was hanging by the neck between the heavens and the earth.—A few convulsive struggles, and all was over—justice was satisfied. The crowd dispersed to their homes.

But the tragedy has not yet reached its close.

After hanging the usual length of time, the body was cut down, to be delivered to the physicians—for friends the dead man had none, not one.—The sheriff remained to assist in this last ceremony. One removed the shoes and another the long gown, and the sheriff himself pulled off the cap. The body was then lying face downward. A moment after it was turned over, and in the livid, distorted, ghastly features prostrated to view, sheriff W. recognized the features of his son! his eldest, his best beloved son!

One long minute he stood, with straining eyes and uplifted hands, speechless as the clay he gazed upon. Then, with a groan of utter agony, he fell upon the body, crying out, "My son! oh, my son! my son!"

He never spoke again. Death came to his relief.

The son was indeed the murderer. Bad company led him astray after he left his home in Connecticut. He soon squandered his money, and with that went his friends. Want stared him in the face. Hunger pinched him sorely. Shame and pride stifled the half-expressed desire to return, like the prodigal, to his father's house, confess and repent. Temptation took him captive, and he became a petty larceny thief, then robber, burglar, counterfeit, and, finally, after a long course of crime, closed the catalogue of his misdeeds with the capital crime of murder—murder committed for the sake of a few hundred dollars—as we have related above.